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DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1911.

THE REGULARS AND THE MILITIA.

If the United States should go to war, or should become involved in hostilities, with any strong power, the fighting would have to be done on our side by the volunteer soldiery, or National Guard, of the country. Such has been the case in all the wars in which we have been engaged and such will be the case, so long as this country is governed by the law, and not by the sword. This is why we have urged the passage of the bill now before Congress providing for the more liberal support of the National Guard, and why we have opposed, and still oppose, the passage of the bill increasing the pay of the officers of the Regular establishment until ample provision has been made for the support of the militia organization, which the Government proposes to use in time of need, but for which it has made no adequate provision.

It was understood at the convention of the National Guard Association in St. Louis last year that Congress would be asked to make a sufficient appropriation to encourage enlistment in the National Guard—a small per diem for the Guardsmen while on actual duty in camp or while being trained in the school of the soldier, and enough pay for the officers of the National Guard to cover at least the cost of their uniforms. This plan was agreed upon after full conference between the National Guard and representatives of the Regular Army; but no sooner did Congress assemble than the Regular Army broke away from the agreement at the St. Louis Convention and went in for increased pay for the Regulars and promises of friendly co-operation with the militia in such effort as might be made in its behalf in the future. Better that both bills should fail than that the Regulars should grow fat while the militia is growing thinner and steadily growing weaker because of the drain upon the meagre resources of the men who belong to the National Guard. We protest, again, as we have protested already and shall continue to protest, against the inequity of such treatment; not that we are opposed to liberal treatment of the Regular Army, but that we are opposed to taking the care of the Regular officers at the expense, or to the neglect, of the National Guard. It is glorious, of course to be a soldier of this great country, to follow the flag, to stand up when the "Star Spangled Banner" is played and to "eyes right" when the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by a brilliant staff, parades in war, watches the Guard march by; but it is a far easier thing to keep out than it is to get in, especially when those who go in are urged, the necessity of paying for all such pomp and circumstance out of their own empty pockets.

What the National Guard has accomplished under conditions which would make the Regulars fairly howl for help speaks well for the unselfish patriotism of the Guardsmen, even if it be submitted as evidence of their lack of fine business instinct. There is printed in The Times-Dispatch today a very gratifying story of what has been accomplished by the National Guard of Virginia in trying circumstances. The appropriation now made by the United States Government for the National Guard is \$18,000,000, apportioned as follows: For encampments and dress uniforms, \$35,000, for rifle practice, \$11,000, for ammunition, \$11,000, for service uniforms and equipment, \$21,000. In addition, the State of Virginia—the law requiring that 11-1/2 per cent. of all State revenues except those levied for schools and pensions—has contributed this year for the support of its militia establishment, \$60,000. Many of the States make special appropriations for armories; but Virginia makes none and the military property in most places cannot be properly taken care of except at a great additional burden upon the individual resources of the soldiers. The State needs long ranges, at which the soldiers could learn how to shoot, armories, uniforms for officers, which they are now required to buy at their own expense, a field hospital, a signal corps, a State arsenal and store-rooms, and departments for quartermaster, Judge advocate and commissary generals.

Under the administration of Adjutant-General Sale, schools of instruction have been held for infantry officers, for artillery officers at Fort Riley, for coast artillery officers and men at Fort Monroe, and last year the Virginia troops were in camp at Gettysburg for instruction in the field for the first time, since the National Guard was organized. The National Guard of Virginia now comprises 2,500 officers and men. There will be no effort at present to increase the strength of this force, and there will not be much encouragement ever to make it more effective if the National Guard is to be

side-tracked, until the Regulars have gotten all they want from the Government.

The organization of the National Guard corresponds to that of the United States Army. It would be practicable for this State to put into the field within twenty-four hours three regiments of infantry, four companies of coast artillery, and one battalion of field artillery—twenty-five hundred effective fighting men and officers, and this, despite the meagre assistance given by the Government at Washington. It is a pitiful story of neglect on the part of the Government, which would be compelled to rely upon these fighting men and others like them in other States in time of need.

There is one point which we should like to note again for the consideration of the members of the Congress at Washington: The Regular Army contains 80,000 officers and men; the National Guard is composed of 120,000 officers and men. There is not one veteran among the 80,000 officers and men in the Regular Army; there are 120,000 veterans among the 120,000 officers and men in the National Guard. Gentlemen of the Senate and House at Washington: Sabot?

LIPPITT.

Henry F. Lippitt, Republican, has been elected to the United States Senate to succeed Nelson W. Aldrich, and until he does something to change our opinion, we shall adhere to the belief that Lippitt is a better man than his predecessor. As between Lippitt and Colt, we much prefer the former, because Colt is too close to the tubber Trust to be in the United States Senate.

Lippitt is a plain business man, a thorough gentleman, of good repute and honorable ancestry, and he ought to make good in the Senate. While we preferred Judge Arthur L. Brown, the Democratic candidate, all through the contest, since his elimination was inevitable, Lippitt was the best man in the running.

TURNING JUDAS TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

Apprentice in the Holy Scriptures is a great accomplishment. Last week the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, New York City, spoke of the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as the "greatest scandal in New York Christendom." He declared that it is a "marble tomb," and he was shocked that "millions of dollars should be expended on that colossal structure, built by one of the richest corporations in the State, while the societies of social betterment and for relieving the immediate needs of the poor cannot carry on their work because of lack of funds."

That seemed to be a knock-out blow for the Cathedral until the Rev. Dr. Stiles, of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, retorted thuswise: "When Mary broke the alabaster box of ointment in order to anoint the Master's feet, Judas exclaimed, you remember, 'might not this ointment have been sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?'"

There has been nothing finer than that said by any, of our brethren and with such a rebuke it would seem that Brother Holmes—strangely enough minister of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah—should sing very low.

We hope that the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be finished speedily, according to the original designs of the architects and that upon its adornment will be expended all the money that may be necessary to make it fit for the great service to which it has been consecrated.

It was in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel that he began to build the House of the Lord. It was so many cubits in length this way and so many cubits in breadth that way and the height was so many cubits. There was a porch so many cubits in length and so many cubits in breadth before the house which had many windows of narrow lights. The walls of the house were built with boards of cedar and the floor was covered with planks of fir and the cedar was carved with knobs and open flowers, and within the oracle there was set the ark of the covenant of the Lord. This oracle, which was twenty cubits in length and twenty cubits in breadth and twenty cubits in height was overlaid with gold, and the altar, which was of cedar, was likewise covered with pure gold. The house itself, indeed, within was overlaid with pure gold and the oracle was partitioned from the main house by chains of gold. Within the oracle there were two cherubims, both of which were of one measure and one size, ten cubits each from tip to tip of their wings and ten cubits each in height and the floor of the oracle itself was overlaid with gold within and without. The doors of the house were made of the olive tree and there were carvings upon them of cherubims and palm trees and open flowers, and over these there was laid pure gold. The cedar of which the house was built came from the forest of Lebanon. Its pillars were cedar, and so likewise were its beams. The pillars were forty-five in number, fifteen in a row, and the windows of the house were in three rows, and light was against light in three ranks.

This house was built as the earthly tabernacle of the Almighty, and after it had been finished, the ark of the Lord and the tabernacle of the congregation and all the holy vessels that were in the tabernacle were brought into this place which had been thus richly furnished, and, after the priests and the people had all gathered together, the King turned his face about and blessed all the congregation of Israel, and, after he had offered his prayers and supplications in this holy

place, he arose from before the altar of the Lord, from kneeling on his knees, with his hands spread up to heaven, and his stood and blessed all the congregation of Israel with a loud voice.

The story of the temple, which was built by Solomon in carrying out the promises of his Royal Father, is told in the first Book of Kings. All this work was done by divine appointment and it is seemly now as it was when the ark of the covenant rested between the cherubims in the temple finished by divine appointment that the house which is built here for the worship of the Almighty should be furnished with all the wealth of ornamentation that the genius of artist and builder can employ. This for the honor of God's Holy Name. Wherefore, we pray the Rev. John Haynes Holmes to reflect upon the story of Mary; how she broke the alabaster box of ointment that she might anoint the feet of the Master and how Judas preached her.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE.

The Hartford Times quotes a number of head lines from newspapers about David Graham Phillips, as follows:

"Loses Fight for Life"—Boston Advertiser; "Makes Game Fight for Life"—Springfield Republican; "Loses Gallant Fight Against Death"—Springfield Union; "After Brave Fight to Escape Death"—New York Herald.

Says our Hartford contemporary, very truly: "What murderer Goldsborough's victim did was to lie quietly in his bed while he bled to death. He could not do anything else with six bullet holes through his body, but the telegraph editors are not to be deprived of their rhetorical expedients. Most of the records of 'fights' from day to day describe conduct or occurrences that are involuntary and inevitable."

There was never a truer statement than this. Yet we are reminded every day that somebody or other is making a desperate struggle with death.

DON'T INTERFERE IN LOCAL POLITICS.

Why does the Buena Vista Times say this?

There is a rumor abroad to the effect that Hon. Bland Massie will oppose Senator Aubrey E. Strode for the State Senate in the next election. Mr. Strode's work in the Senate has not met with the approval of the citizens of Amherst and Nelson in general and if he decides to run and is opposed by Mr. Massie a warm campaign may be expected.

What has the Times to do with the political fortunes of Senator Strode and Mr. Massie? The whole matter is out of the balliwick of the Buena Vista paper, and the local politics of its immediate neighborhood ought to keep the Times busy. What authority has the Times for saying that the career and record of Senator Strode have failed to win the approval of the citizens of the two excellent counties which he represents? That is for the people of Amherst and Nelson to say—at any rate, to say first. Who made the Times judge of Mr. Strode's standing with his constituency?

Not by any means have we always agreed with the views entertained by the Senator from Amherst and Nelson, but we think he deserves fair treatment. Nelson county is familiar ground to us and we read the Amherst papers with unbroken regularity, but we have seen and heard nothing in the way of criticism of Senator Strode. We have nothing to do with his political fortunes or Mr. Massie's, but why should the Times in such a dogmatic manner offer this gratuitous criticism of a member of the General Assembly whose record has not been publicly attacked by his constituents? It seems to us that common sense and good taste should prevent criticism of the local politics in one county by a newspaper in a distant county.

JUDGE AND PEACEMAKER.

Judge George Williams Gage was holding court at Greenville, South Carolina, last week, Greenville lies at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains and among its people are many stalwart mountain folk. Some of them have been engaged at times in converting the little corn they have been able to grow on their mountain slopes into potable form against the peace and dignity of the United States, and there has been at times much activity among the revenue officers in that part of the State.

The mountaineers of Greenville are a very sturdy sort. They are stout friends and bitter enemies. They belong to a class that does not take offense easily, but a class that does not forget injuries. There has been developed among them bitter feuds that have gone down from father to son one generation after another. The Ropers and the Trotters have not been getting along well. Two young men representing these respective families were tried before Judge Gage last week for assault and battery, and while the trial was in progress, Judge Gage left the Bench, asked the fathers of the two young men to go with him into a jury room and there sought to make peace between these two men, close neighbors and both good citizens, and begged them to bury the enmity existing between their families. He failed in his purpose, but it was a noble effort for him to have made and when he returned to the Bench he announced in open court what he had tried to accomplish, saying that if the present feeling continued it would result in homicide and in the trial of somebody for murder, and that in the sight of God these fathers would be responsible for it.

Judge Gage further stated that he blamed the fathers for the present situation far more than he blamed the sons, though the sons technically violated the laws of the State. They were convicted, and upon their conviction they were sentenced by Judge Gage to

the chain gang, without the alternative of fines, the sentence, however, being suspended during their good behavior.

This was a noteworthy incident in the administration of justice. We are not at all surprised that the conduct of Judge Gage should have excited the admiration of all the good people in the community. There is no provision, we believe, for such "procedure" as this, and it stands out in the history of South Carolina as the only instance of where the presiding judge has sought in this way to promote peace in disturbed communities and to convert enemies into friends, all to the greater honor of the State and the promotion of the ends of justice.

POKER PHRASES.

In a debate in the United States Senate the other day, Jeffries Davis, of Arkansas, asked Senator Gamble, of South Dakota, what he meant by a "jack-pot." Gamble, whose name would signify that he knew, was unable to make reply. Davis failed to find out, though there were some Senators present who might have enlightened him.

Cards, especially poker, have contributed a number of popular phrases to our language. People who do not know the first principles of poker use these phrases with no thought of their origin. In politics we have the "stand-patter," a man who wants things to remain as they are. "Bluff" is a word which needs no definition, so common is its use. Church members are asked to "chip in" to pay the preacher or to raise funds for some purpose, but the expression is hardly of ecclesiastical origin. There is often heard the demand that something be "above board," signifying that no concealment or cheating shall go on. To be "flush" is a phrase denoting a condition generally understood as it is rarely felt. The term "full house" is another phrase used ordinarily to mean that there is no more room. Then there are such terms as a "four flusher" and "show down," which need no definition among practical men.

Poker has impoverished many men and made a few prosperous, but it must be said that the game has enriched the English language with some picturesque, vigorous, and expressive phrases.

FULL MEASURE.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"My cup runneth over"—Psalm XXII.

There are seasons and places when at times there is a great scarcity of water, and men and cattle would perish except new springs be discovered. This being accomplished, a well is dug and the thirsty bring cups and vessels and drink as out of a river—the water springs to their lips, their cup runneth over.

The Lord shows His people a spring of living water which never runs dry. He also is ready to show them where to find it and how to drink of it. This water is the living water from heaven, Jesus Christ brought it to earth from that pure river of life whose waters cleanse, bringing pardon and mercy, of joy and love. David found it and drank of it all his life and so, loving his God, he was able to say, "My cup runneth over."

His life was not what the world would call favored by fortune, but he knew, even through his life of care and anxiety, that the Lord was his shepherd, therefore in reality he could lack nothing—and as he remembered God's many blessings to him, he was able to say, "My cup runneth over."

Not every one of us can say this, because we go to the wrong source and choose the poisoned wells of the world instead of the Fountain of Life. Some of us try to fill our cup from the well of worldliness—money, success, worldly advancement is all we seek, and we are never satisfied, for we know nothing of the love of God and the comforts of religion, and we die, not saying as we might have, "My cup runneth over," but, "I am going away empty handed; vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

Another of us will try to fill his cup of life from the well of pleasure. This is very sweet at first, but very disappointing afterwards. The man who lives only for pleasure, lives and dies disappointed. No man can ever fill his cup at the well of worldly pleasure—nor at the well of ambition. Those who go to the latter are never satisfied. The higher they get the higher they want to get. Alexander the Great conquered the world, but he was not satisfied; he wanted another world to conquer and cried for it like a baby.

Many of us think to fill our cup of life without faith in God. Believing we can do all for ourselves trying to do without prayers, without church, without God, what happens? We fail utterly, the strong arm becomes weak, we cannot help ourselves and there is no one to help but God. Troubles come and we do not know how to bear them. We have no friend to tell our sorrows to who will help us bear the burden because we have made ourselves strangers to God. So our cup remains empty instead of running over.

O, let us try to learn to say, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want. My cup runneth over."

Yes, the cup of mercies and forgiveness runneth over for all who seek it, so much more than we can ever deserve.

Many of us are prone to murmur and grumble, but none of us can say with truth, "God has not been good to me." We may have many troubles and some of God's best angels are angels of sorrow, but at the same time, if we look back to our childhood, our youth, our middle age or our old age, we will find blessings, and mercy abundant.

The cup of forgiveness runneth over. Just think how often God has forgiven

us and how many times we have sinned and yet again has He pardoned. How often have we gone astray! and the Good Shepherd in such lovingkindness has sought us and brought us back to His fold.

What cup could hold all of God's love for us? Think of what He has done for our creation, preservation, and salvation. We have been kept through our lives by the power of God, how many perils, dangers and accidents there have been in our lives that God's hand has always been there to rescue us from. When we think of our salvation, of God's exceeding great love in sending His Son to die for us, then indeed are we compelled to say, "My cup runneth over."

If God does so much for us, what ought we to do? Ingratitude is one of the worst and yet one of the most common sins. We go through life holding our cup to be filled and often even forget to return thanks. Out of the ten lepers cleansed, only one came back to give thanks. Surely if God has done such great things for us, we should be full of thankfulness to Him. We should say with David, "Praise the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits: My cup runneth over."

Do not let us always be talking of our troubles and sorrows, but let us declare His goodness and the wonders He doeth for the children of men. When the end of this life comes, and we enter the valley of the shadow, and we shall feel the guiding rod and staff. He will lead us into the green pastures of Paradise where are the good things past man's understanding which God has prepared for them that love Him, and we shall cry, "Behold, the half was not told me; my cup runneth over!"

The Houston Post has a wonderful cartoonist, who draws the most impossible pictures that are supposed to represent the natural advantages of that forbidding place. The last of these creations was the picture of a Northern investor shivering from cold in the foreground, with Houston in the offing throwing out rays of light labeled "Progressive City Spirit," "Great Railroad Centre," "Culture," "Climate," "Schools," "Oranges," etc. We are not surprised that the Northern investor should be taken in by these rays of light, but, as a matter of fact, there is no such thing in Houston as "progressive city spirit." What the people have accomplished there has been accomplished by pure gall. At least one would reach this conclusion upon the assurance of the Houston Post that there are 15,000 men in that town who are so indifferent to the reputation of the place that they will not pay their poll tax in order that they may be enabled to exercise the chief office of good citizenship. How can there be any "progressive city spirit" in a town like that?

During the last year the clerks in the marriage bureau of Philadelphia say that out of the 16,000 couples applying for marriage licenses, the women in at least 11,000 cases had light hair, and it is concluded from this statement that the blondes in Philadelphia have just three times as many chances of marrying as the brunettes. The clerks in the divorce courts, it is said, have decided to keep a record to ascertain whether the blondes beat the brunettes to the divorce courts, or vice versa. These figures are altogether unsatisfactory. In view of the fact that in these peroxide days it is the easiest thing in the world to make a blonde of a brunette. Why should anybody, therefore, care to marry a Philadelphia girl simply because of the color of her hair?

At last the Orange Observer makes an incriminating admission when it says:

"Wednesday last was a very mild, spring-like day in Orange, and a number of citizens were able to sit out doors in the afternoon."

We are so glad that they were. This is a cheering indication that the Orange folks are recovering from the New Year's egg-nogg that the Observer spoke so proudly about.

The esteemed South Boston News says that it is expected that Major H. A. Edmondson will offer for reelection to the Senate of Virginia. The speeches Major Edmondson made last year in the Senate on John W. Daniel and the Confederate monument at Gettysburg were eloquent classics.

The people of Atlanta, Georgia, are so mean about putting money in the collection plate that the preachers have stopped taking up collections. They say they are tired of chasing Atlanta churchmen around like tax-gatherers.

We hope that we may set down Senator Luke Lea among the really great statesmen who hold that one of the first things the Government at Washington should do is to make the James River navigable for deep sea-going ships from Old Point to the Falls of the James at Richmond.

Rhode Island must be rotten when it comes to the matter of politics. Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the law school of Yale University, said a few nights ago at a public dinner in Providence:

"I was saying to one of the members here this evening that I had been told that a few years ago 8 per cent. of the voters of Rhode Island ruled the other 92 per cent. He replied that I was misinformed, for at the present time it was 1 per cent."

No one in all that intelligent Rhode Island audience rose to contradict this estimate. No wonder the Democrats could not win out in such a corrupt State.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Warren's Imprisonment.

If consistent with your rules, I would thank you kindly to advise me briefly the reason of Fred D. Warren's imprisonment. Warren was editor of the "Appeal to Reason," a newspaper published at Girard, Kan. C. A. Fred D. Warren was found guilty of a violation of the act of September 25, 1888, which prohibits "the deposit for mailing of all matter otherwise suitable upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which is written, printed or otherwise impressed, and language of a scurrilous, defamatory, threatening character." In order to make a practical test of the Supreme Court decision in the case of Oliver Haywood and Pettibone (which had permitted those leaders of the Western Federation of Miners to be taken for trial from one State to another without extradition papers), Warren, on the outside of small matter printed an offer of reward for the carrying into Kentucky of ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, who had shot and killed when indicted for the murder of Governor. The defense of Warren rested on the fact that the prosecution assumed no malice in Warren's part; that Taylor admitted he was not injured; that the matter is in common use by sheriffs and national banks; that the Supreme Court had sanctioned the "scandalous" use of indicted names in the State into another, and that Warren had submitted his plan to the postal authorities at St. Louis, and had been told to carry it out, and had been told before carrying it out that it involved no violation of the post-office laws. Meetings protesting against Warren's imprisonment are being held all over the country. A large meeting of this sort was held in the courthouse in St. Louis, Mo., on the evening of January 29, when the chief speakers will be James H. Maurer, editor of the "Appeal to Reason," and Reginald Wright Kauffman, author of "The House of Bondage," etc. The "Appeal to Reason" is Warren's paper. "The Appeal to Reason," Girard, Kan.

Quicksilver Coating, Etc.

Can you tell me what will remove quicksilver coating from looking glass so as to make it a clear glass? Also what will remove the impression of picture from the glass can be made a kodak, so that the glass can be cleaned again to use in picture frames? What is meant by a "Press Clipping Bureau"? Are women employed and what is meant by a "newspaper correspondent"? Does it mean a "reporter" for the papers or one who contributes matter other than news items?

A "Clipping Bureau" is an institution where newspapers from all over the country are received and where they are clipped for subscribers to the bureau. Large numbers of papers are interested. Subscribers pay a certain amount for such service, and all clippings on subjects in which they are interested are forwarded to them. Women are employed to do the clipping. The duties we have specified, but we cannot name salaries paid.

A person accredited to a newspaper as its representative to furnish their news of the character they desire. Please give me the origin or start

LORD CAMOYS TO ACT AS USHER AT WEDDING

BY LA MARCHE DE FONTENOY.

LORD CAMOYS, who will act as usher within the next day or two, for the purpose of attending the wedding of Colonel Lord Decies to Miss Vivien Gould, in the capacity of usher, is still a bachelor, his engagement to Miss de Quadra, of Madrid, having been broken off a couple of years back. The Quadra family has played a great role in Spanish history, one of its most notable members having been Alvarez de Quadra, who was Spanish ambassador at the court of Queen Elizabeth, and who had been sent to England for the purpose of bringing about a marriage between Don Carlos, his master's ill-fated son, and the equally unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots. He died somewhat mysteriously in London, at a moment when there seemed to be a prospect of success. But with his demise the entire project came to an end.

Lord Camoys is the head of the Stonor family, and rents his ancestral home, Stonor Park, on the Thames, to Lord Coventry's son Henry, and to the latter's American wife, formerly Mrs. Richard McCreery, of New York. How ancient is the connection between the house of Stonor and Stonor Park will be seen from the fact that there are various historic documents, including the Domesday Book, which show that Stonor Park and manor belonged to the Stonors as far back as in the days of King Edward the Confessor. According to this, the Stonors have been in uninterrupted ownership of their Oxfordshire home for close upon 1,000 years, which is rare, even in Europe.

One of the Stonors was Lord Chief Justice under King Edward I. Edward Stonor was one of the principal lieutenants of Edward IV, in his fight against the "King-maker" Earl of Warwick, portrayed by Bulwer Lytton as Richard Neville, the Earl of Warwick, of that name. Sir Francis Stonor, of Stonor Park, was High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in the reign of James I., and was knighted by that monarch. About 200 years ago the Stonors became possessed of the Camoys estates, through the marriage of Thomas Stonor to Mary Biddulph, the heiress of the Camoys property, and of its honors, then in abeyance.

The Camoys pedigree was created by Richard III. in favor of Sir Thomas Camoys, who commanded the left wing of the English army at the battle of Tewkesbury. He was killed by his grandson, who died without issue, the property going to his sisters, while his pedigree fell into abeyance, in which it remained for over 400 years, until recalled into life by Queen Victoria, in favor of Thomas Stonor, as the great-grandson of Mary Biddulph. The Camoys are now a family identified with the entourage of the royal family than that of the Stonors. The present lord's grandmother was a daughter of Queen Victoria, and her son, the present lord, is a grandson of Queen Alexandra, who has known him ever since babyhood. He usually attends her on her yacht, and on expeditions, and is one of the crack shots of England. His sister, Julia Stonor, married to the French Marquis d'Hautpoul, has been from childhood the closest and most intimate friend of the three sisters of King George.

Lord Alastair Graham, who is to act as the best man of Lord Decies, is a lieutenant in the royal navy, and the youngest of the Camoys. His eldest brother, the Marquis of Graham, is married to the only daughter and heiress of the late and twelfth Duke of Hamilton, and through her has become the owner of extensive estates in England and Scotland, especially of the Island of Arran. The Marquis of Graham has had a rather remarkable career. For, barred from the royal navy through his father's entry into the merchant marine, and served his apprenticeship there, until he had acquired a reputation as a seaman, he was made master, making a number of trips as second and third officer.

Plus X. has just inaugurated what is practically a new institute for astronomical science, at the Vatican. Five years ago the present Pontiff entrusted the results of his astronomical observations for nearly two decades made his home at Georgetown, D. C., as the chief of the observatory there, with the complete astronomical instruments, and the Specola Vaticana, that is to say, the Observatory of the Vatican, perhaps the oldest one in existence. The Holy Father gave him practically all the world's blanché, helped him to find the money for the most modern appliances, allowed him to make the necessary structural alterations to the observatory, and assigned to his use and to that of his assistants the so-called Leonine tower of the Vatican. Leo XIII. used to delight to spend several weeks every summer, the reorganization has now been completed at a considerable cost, and the Vatican observatory, which was transformed into practically a new institute of astronomical science.

The Specola Vaticana is situated in the Gregorian tower, where the celebrated cosmographer, Father Ignazio Dante, a descendant of the poet, made his astronomical observations for the calendar. In the seventeenth century the Gregorian and the Leonine observatories were suspended through a foot bridge, and served as a barometrical observations of Baglivi. But the scientific work of the Vatican observatory was suspended through the greater part of the nineteenth and nineteenth centuries, until the Barnabesi Father Denza was persuaded to revive it. Leo XIII. was a very highly supplied funds generally for the purpose of the purchase of instruments, by turning the Master of the Apostolic Palace, Monsignor Giovanni Cardinali Perotti out of the Gregorian tower, where he had taken up his residence, enabled the building to be restored to its former use.

Father Denza gladly accepted the invitation to unite with the astronomical observations of the great observatories in various parts of the world, in the making of a photographic map of the heavens, a task on which Father Denza's assistant, Father Lais, vice-director of the observatory, is still engaged. When Father Denza died, in 1891, Leo XIII. invited the famous astronomer, Father Antoni Sciarle, of New York, to take charge of the Vatican Observatory. He accepted, but changed his mind, at the instance of his American friends, Cardinali and the Spanish Augustinian Father Rodriguez took his place, and held it, until he was recalled to the observatory of the Escorial in 1906, when Father Hagen was appointed. Father Hagen is about to inaugurate a series of important astronomical publications, and vigorously supported by Cardinali, whose lectures, given in the Vatican garden before Pope Clement VIII., surrounded by brilliant gathering of cardinals and prelates, on the heliocentric system, and on the movement of the earth around the sun, still figures verbatim in the Vatican records of the observatory by just 100 years the trial of Galileo.

Father John Hagen is a man of sixty-four, was born as an Austrian, at Vienna, was educated by Bonn, Munster, and at Dilton Hall, in England, and came in 1880 to America, where he remained until summoned by Plus X. to take charge of the Vatican observatory, that is to say, for a period of more than a quarter of a century. So that he is to all intents and purposes an American astronomer. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

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